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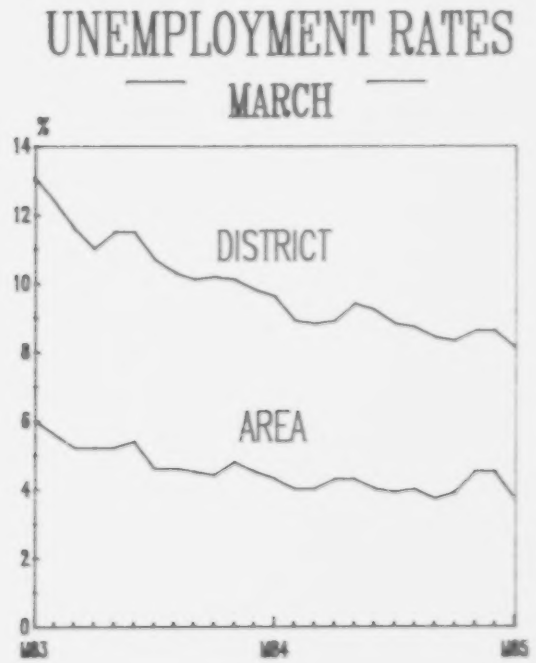
METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

A LABOR MARKET INFORMATION PUBLICATION OF THE PROGRAM PLANNING,RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS STAFF
Prepared by the Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis

Data for March 1985 May 17, 1985

DC RESIDENTS REGAIN JOBS LOST IN THE RECESSION



THE DISTRICT'S LABOR FORCE

After pausing in February, the District's unemployment rate dropped 0.5 percentage point in March to 8.1 percent. Total resident employment changed little over the month--rising from 296,600 to 296,900. Compared to earlier years, this February to March increase in employment is small. Between 1970 and 1984, the February to March increase in District resident employment has averaged 2,100. The drop in resident unemployment, though, was the contributing factor to the decline in the District's unemployment rate over the month. Unemployment among District residents dropped from 28,000 in February to 26,200 in March. Historically, though, unemployment in the District has declined an average of just 100 between February and March. Nationally, the civilian unadjusted unemployment rate dropped from 7.8 percent in February to 7.5 percent in March.

Compared to year ago estimates (March 1984 to March 1985) the employment situation of District residents continues to show substantial improvement. Over the year, the District's jobless rate fell 1.5 percentage points, while total joblessness dropped by 4,200. Total employment also increased for District residents. Since March 1984, 11,000 more District residents have found jobs, bringing total employment to 296,900. Nationally, the civilian unadjusted rate declined from 8.1 percent in March 1984 to 7.5 percent in March 1985.

Prior to the past recession and current recovery phase, the District's jobless rate has traditionally remained above prerecessionary rates. With this

Government of the District of Columbia
Marion S. Barry Jr.
Mayor

MATTHEW F. SHANNON
Director

JOB SERVICE "Helping People Help Themselves"

EMPLOYMENT STATUS FOR THE CIVILIAN POPULATION
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, WASHINGTON, D.C. MSA, AND THE SUBURBAN RING
March 1985

	March b/ 1985	February c/ 1985	March 1984	February 1984	Net Change From February 1985	Net Change From March 1984
WASHINGTON, D.C.						
Civilian Labor Force	323,100	324,600	316,300	315,100	- 1,500	6,800
Total Employment	296,900	296,600	285,900	284,100	300	11,000
Total Unemployment	26,200	28,000	30,400	31,000	- 1,800	- 4,200
Unemployment Rate d/	8.1	8.6	9.6	9.8	xxx	xxx
WASHINGTON, D.C. MSA						
Civilian Labor Force	1,987,600	1,978,300	1,898,400	1,881,700	9,300	89,200
Total Employment	1,913,500	1,898,400	1,816,000	1,796,300	15,100	97.500
Total Unemployment	74,100	79,900	82,400	85,400	- 5,800	- 8,300
Unemployment Rate d/	3.7	4.0	4.3	4.5	xxx	xxx
SUBURBAN RING						
Civilian Labor Force	1,664,500	1,653,700	1,582,100	1,566,600	10,800	82,400
Total Employment	1,616,600	1,601,900	1,530,000	1,512,200	14,700	86,600
Total Unemployment	47,800	51,900	52,100	54,400	- 4,100	- 4,300
Unemployment Rate d/	2.9	3.1	3.3	3.5	xxx	xxx

a/ Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding.
b/ Current Month Reflects Preliminary Data.
c/ Previous Month Revised Data.
d/ Seasonally Unadjusted.

Estimated Labor Force and Employment for the Washington Metropolitan Area includes the District of Columbia; the Virginia cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas and Manassas Park; Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William, Loudoun, and Stafford Counties in Virginia; Montgomery, Prince Georges, Charles, Frederick, and Calvert Counties in Maryland.

current recovery, though, the March 1985 jobless rate (8.1 percent) dropped below the prerecessionary March 1981 jobless rate (8.6 percent) by 0.5 percentage point. Since March 1981, District residents have regained all jobs lost during the 1981-1982 recession plus an additional 18,600 jobs; while total joblessness returned to just below the March 1981 level of 26,300.

THE AREA AND SUBURBAN LABOR FORCES

In the Washington, D.C. MSA and the Suburbs the level and rate of unemployment dropped for the second consecutive month in March 1985. The Area unemployment rate fell from 4.0 percent in February to 3.7 percent in March. The Suburban rate dropped from 3.1 percent in February to 2.9 percent in March. Rising employment as well as falling unemployment contributed to the declines in the Area and Suburban unemployment rates over the month.

Over the month Area employment rose by 15,100--to 1,913,500 and Subruban employment rose by 14,700--to 1,616,600. After declining by 10.8 percent in February, Area unemployment fell 7.3 percent in March to 74,100. Similarly, Suburban unemployment fell 15.3 percent in February and 7.9 percent in March to 47,800.

Compared to year ago estimates (March 1984 to March 1985) the employment situation in the Area and Suburbs continues to show significant to moderate improvement. Since March 1984, Area employment has advanced 97,500; unemployment has dropped by 8,300; and the jobless rate has declined by 0.6 percentage point. Overall, improvements were less significant in the Suburbs. Between March 1984 and March 1985, Suburban employment increased by 86,600; unemployment fell by 4,300; and the jobless rate declined by 0.4 percentage point.

JOB GROWTH IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

During March 1984, jobs in the District totalled 616,100. This level represents a new job record for the month of March--the second monthly record in a row. Between February and March of this year 2,900 jobs were added to the City's economy--2,000 in the private sector and 900 in government. The Services industry added 1,000 jobs and Retail

"EARNING AND LEARNING"

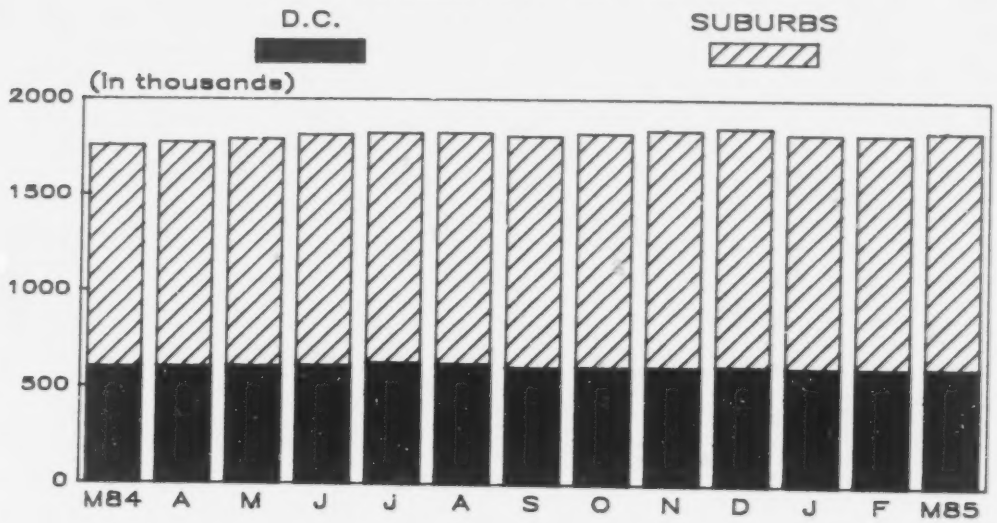
The system of apprenticeship includes specified hours of on-the-job training and classroom-related instruction. The on-the-job training is under the supervision of a skilled and seasoned journeyworker and provides the application of theories and skills learned in the classroom from a journeyworker.

Services offered by the D.C. Apprenticeship Council include:

- Consultation on specific program registration and certification requirements.
- Technical assistance in establishing apprenticeship and pre-apprenticeship programs.
- Recruitment, interviewing, and screening of apprenticeship training candidates.

For information call: 639-1415.

AREA JOBS



Trade added 600 jobs. Together, these two industries accounted for 80 percent of the growth in the private sector. Government job growth (900) was nearly evenly divided between the Federal and District components.

Compared to a year ago (March 1984 to March 1985) 13,100 more jobs were created in the City, a growth rate of 2.2 percent. This growth compares favorably with the 0.5 percent annual job growth of the past decade. Jobs in the private sector accounted for 85 percent of the over-the-year growth. The Services industry led the yearly thrust, with 5,200 new jobs, principally in Business Services (2,900) and Legal Services (1,100). The other major contributor to the over-the-year private sector expansion was Retail Trade (2,900). Government employment, over the past year, added 2,000 jobs with most (80 percent) in the Federal Government.

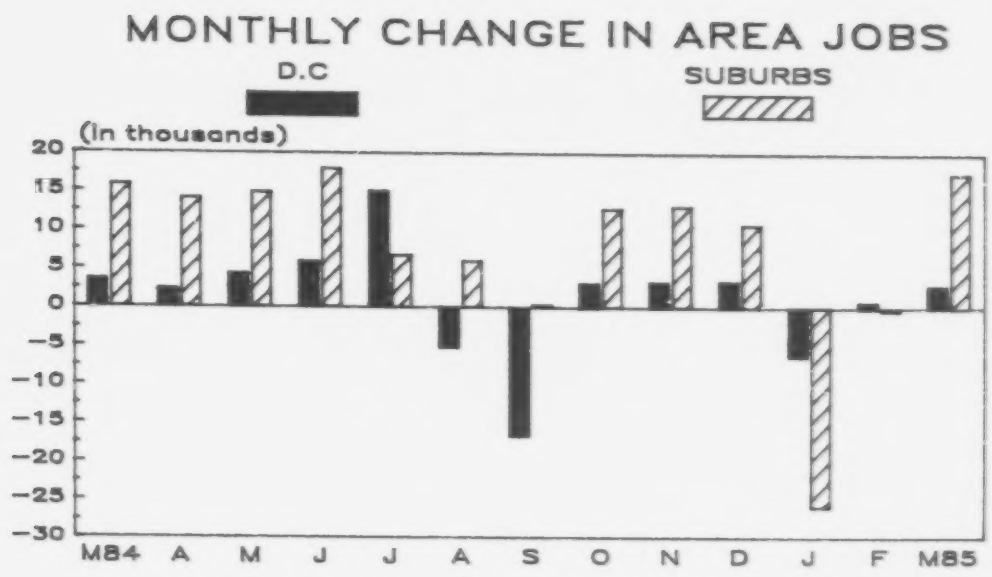
It should be noted, however, that despite the over-the-year growth in the Federal work force, the importance of the Federal job base is gradually diminishing. This is because the private sector is growing at a more rapid pace (3.2 percent the past year) than the Federal Government (less than 1 percent). Looking back to the pre-recessionary period (March 1981), the Federal workforce comprised 37 percent of all jobs in the District. This March it was only 34 percent. In absolute terms, compared to March 1981 there are now 17,700 fewer Federal jobs and 20,600 more private sector jobs in the District.

JOB GROWTH IN SUBURBAN JURISDICTIONS

After a small decline in February, suburban employment resumed its rapid expansion and added 14,500 jobs, bringing total suburban employment to 1,223,900 jobs. This over-the-month increase was spurred by 12,400 additional private sector jobs, reflecting a large seasonal increase in Construction employment (5,600) and continued growth in Services (3,100) and Retail Trade (2,200). As has been the case over the past few months, Local Government employment growth (2,000) contributed to the monthly expansion in the suburban job market.

Hire More Workers, Pay Less Taxes!

TARGETED JOBS TAX CREDIT PROGRAM (TJTC)



Between March 1984 and March 1985, surburban job growth was a remarkable 6.1 percent, with a total of 70,400 jobs added. Nearly 9 of every 10 new jobs occurred in the private sector, with Services (18,900 jobs), Retail Trade (13,800), and Construction (12,800) accounting for 85 percent of the yearly suburban growth.

Local Government was also a strong growth component, contributing 10,800 jobs for 15 percent of the total suburban expansion. On the other hand, Federal jobs over the year constricted by 1,800.

JOB GROWTH IN THE METROPOLITAN AREA

With jobs growing both in the District and the suburbs in March 1985, the Area (Metropolitan Statistical Area-MSA) job total is 1,756,500--17,400 more than in February. Monthly growth leaders were Construction (5,900), Services (4,100), Retail Trade (2,800), and Local Government (2,400).

Over the past year (March 1984 to March 1985) Area jobs have expanded 4.8 percent, resulting in 83,500 more jobs. The Area job growth rate for the past year stands at 4.6 percent, reflecting the 6.1 percent Suburban and 2.2 percent District growth rates.

Between March of 1984 and 1985, the Area's Services industry added 24,100 jobs (a growth rate of 4.6 percent). The Retail Trade sector added 17,200 jobs (6.2 percent); Construction added 13,600 jobs (15.7 percent); and Local Government added 11,200 jobs (6.1 percent). From the perspective of the Area, Federal jobs, over the year remained virtually unchanged (-200). As a proportion of total Area jobs, the Federal sector fell from 20 percent to 19 percent of total employment over the year.

EMPLOYMENT

CES

A KEY MONTHLY INDICATOR OF CHANGES IN THE ECONOMY

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY AND PLACE OF WORK
(in thousands)

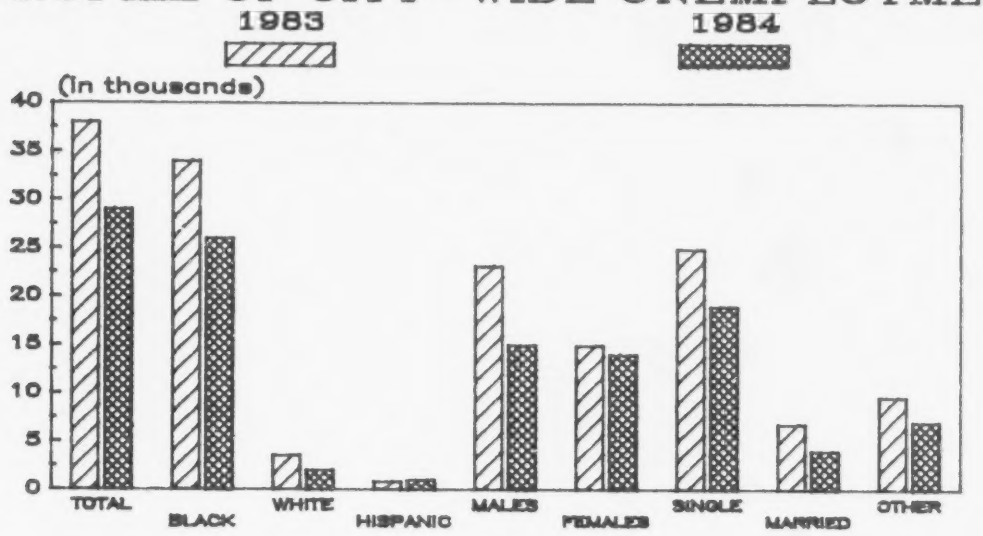
INDUSTRY	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			METROPOLITAN AREA		
	March a/ 1985	February b/ 1985	March 1984	March a/ 1985	February b/ 1985	March 1984
TOTAL	616.1	613.2	603.0	1,840.0	1,822.6	1,756.5
Total Private Sector	358.4	356.4	347.3	1,292.4	1,278.0	1,219.9
Manufacturing	14.3	14.3	14.2	77.8	77.6	75.5
Total Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	37.5	37.4	36.3
Stone, Clay, Glass, and Concrete Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.0	3.0	2.7
Electrical & Electronic Machinery, Equip., & Supp.	N/A	N/A	N/A	20.4	20.2	19.7
All Other Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	14.1	14.2	13.9
Total Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	40.3	40.2	39.2
Food & Kindred Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.0	4.9	4.9
Printing & Publishing	11.4	11.4	11.3	29.3	29.2	27.9
All Other Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	6.0	6.1	6.4
All Other Manufacturing	2.9	2.9	2.9	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mining	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.0	0.9	0.9
Construction	11.0	10.8	10.3	100.1	94.2	86.5
Transportation, Communications & Public Utilities	26.4	26.3	25.6	87.0	86.8	80.5
Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.3	4.3	4.2
Transportation ex. Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	37.0	36.9	32.4
All Transportation	8.6	8.5	7.9	N/A	N/A	N/A
Communication & Public Utilities	17.8	17.8	17.7	45.7	45.6	43.9
Trade	63.8	63.4	60.5	366.3	363.1	345.2
Wholesale	9.5	9.7	c/ 9.6	69.9	69.5	c/ 66.0
Retail	54.3	53.7	50.9	296.4	293.6	279.2
General Merchandise	4.9	4.8	5.0	35.5	35.1	35.0
Food	N/A	N/A	N/A	41.3	41.2	38.8
Automotive	N/A	N/A	N/A	32.7	32.4	31.0
Apparel & Accessories	N/A	N/A	N/A	20.8	20.6	19.5
Eating and Drinking Places	27.4	27.0	24.5	98.9	97.5	92.3
All Other Retail	22.0	21.9	21.4	67.2	66.8	62.6
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	35.8	35.5	34.8	106.1	105.4	101.3
Banking	7.2	7.2	7.0	21.0	21.0	20.5
All Other	28.6	28.3	27.8	85.1	84.4	80.8
Services	207.0	206.0	201.8	554.1	550.0	530.0
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	11.9	11.8	11.5	27.3	27.1	25.4
Personal Services	4.2	4.2	4.2	22.1	21.8	21.0
Business Services	42.5	42.2	39.6	N/A	N/A	N/A
Health Services	30.2	30.1	30.2	N/A	N/A	N/A
Legal Services	20.0	19.9	18.9	N/A	N/A	N/A
Membership Organizations	30.4	30.3	29.8	N/A	N/A	N/A
All Other Services	67.8	67.5	67.6	504.7	501.1	483.6
Government	257.7	256.8	255.7	547.6	544.6	536.6
Federal Government	208.6	208.1	207.0	351.6	351.0	351.8
State & Local Government	N/A	N/A	N/A	196.0	193.6	184.8
D.C. Government	44.0	43.6	43.6	N/A	N/A	N/A
Local Government	5.1	5.1	5.1	N/A	N/A	N/A

a/ Preliminary, b/ Revised, c/ Strike, d/ Strike Over

Data includes all full- and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded.

SOURCE: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, Maryland Department of Human Resources, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

PROFILE OF CITY—WIDE UNEMPLOYMENT



CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DISTRICT'S UNEMPLOYED: 1984

During 1984, the District's unemployment rate declined 2.7 percentage points from the 1983 annual average of 11.7 percent. This was the sharpest decline ever recorded. On average, there were 8,000 fewer unemployed in 1984 than in 1983 and 9,000 more employed. The City's labor force was unchanged over the year.

Profile

As was the case in 1983, 90 percent of all unemployed District residents in 1984 were black. This distribution occurred in a labor force 67 percent black. Black youth (16 to 19) produced the highest 1984 unemployment rate-(40.5 percent). Dispite the high rate, youth repesented only 17 percent of all unemployed. When black youth were combined with young adults (20 to 25), this group represented nearly half of the District's unemployed. It should be noted, however, that nearly a third of all the unemployed fell in the prime working ages between 25 and 34 years of age.

City joblessness in 1984 was nearly evenly divided among men (52 percent) and women (48 percent), but the black male employment rate (12.7 percent) was significantly higher than the black female rate (8.8 percent). Not surprisingly, single people comprised 2 of every 3 unemployed persons, yet nearly 1

PROFILE OF CITY-WIDE UNEMPLOYMENT: 1983-84

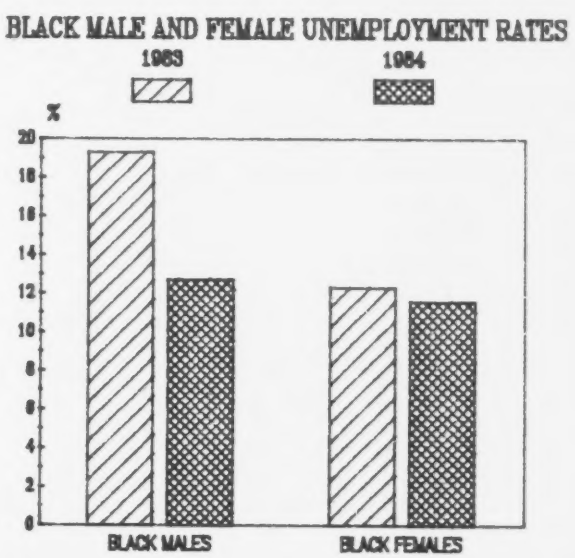
	Unemployed		Rate (%)	
	1983	1984	1983	1984
Total:	38,000	29,000	11.7	9.0
Black	34,000	26,000	15.8	12.1
Age:				
16-19	6,000	6,000	47.7	36.5
16-19 Black	6,000	5,000	52.4	40.5
20-24	11,500	8,000	24.3	17.6
25-34	10,700	10,000	9.9	9.7
35+	9,800	6,000	6.7	3.7
Sex:				
Males	23,100	15,000	14.3	9.2
Black	20,800	13,000	19.3	12.7
Female	14,900	14,000	9.1	8.8
Black	13,400	12,000	12.3	11.6
Marital Status:				
Single	24,900	19,000	16.4	12.9
Married	6,800	4,000	6.5	4.4
Divorce, Separated, Etc	6,300	5,000	9.2	7.5
Head of Household	9,600	7,000	9.7	7.3

Source: Current Population Survey (CPS). Details may not add to total because of rounding

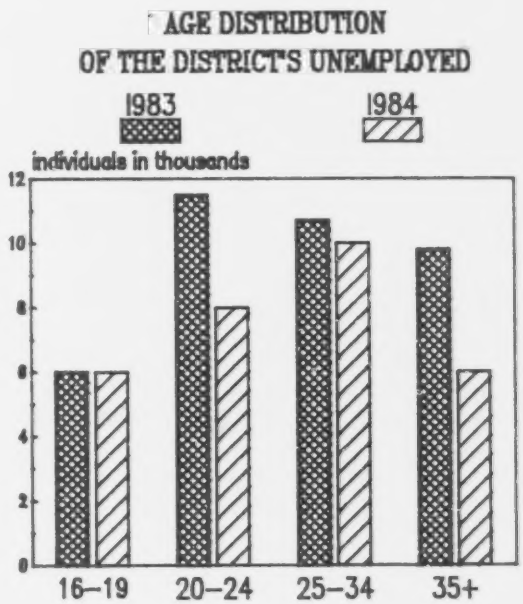
of every 4 persons without work was the head of a household. These head of households had an unemployment rate of 11.8 percent. District residents were unemployed nearly 3 1/2 months in 1984, with black men averaging 4 1/2 months. More than half (55 percent) were either job losers or leavers, while the remainder were new or re-entrents into the labor force.

A 1983-1984 Comparison: Improvements for Black Males

During 1984, The District finally rebounded from the 1981-82 national recession and the labor market improved significantly. Changes in the composition of the unemployed tended to benefit men, espcially black men. While the total number of unemployed dropped 22 percent from 1983, the number of unemployed black male job seekers fell 38 percent. These changes produced a 6.6 percentage points plunge in the black male unemployment rate. Still the unemployment rate for black men in 1984 was 3.7 percentage points higher than the City's average of 9 percent.



The 1984 improvements for black men produced a 60% reduction in black male job seekers 35-44 years of age, but the largest numercial improvement (-2,700) occurred among the 20-24 year age bracket. Similarly, the largest relative improvement (55 percent) was among married black men, but the largest numerical change (-4,100) was among single job seekers.



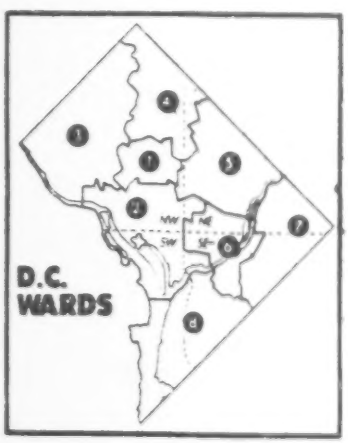
Highlighting the extent of the 1984 improvement for black males is their improvement compared to black females. The difference between the black male and black female unemployment rate declined from a full 7 percentage points in 1983 to only 1.1 percentage points in 1984.

Among females, the year-to-year changes proved modest. The number of unemployed women fell 6 percent and the female unemployment rate slid down less than one percentage point to 8.8 percent in 1984.

City-wide the year-to-year change in the average duration of unemployment constricted 5 full weeks, for blacks the decline was 3.8 weeks, for black

men 4.1 weeks, and for black females 2.0 weeks. Similiarly, long term unemployment also fell from 41 percent of all the unemployed in 1983 to 35 percent in 1984. During 1983, nearly half of all black men were unemployed 15 weeks or more. In 1984, black male long term unemployment dropped by 10 percentage points, but still remained 18 percentage points higher than black female long term unemployment.

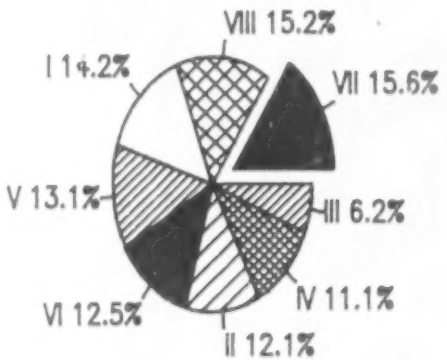
In summary, 1984 proved to be the year in which the District finally recovered from the 1981-82 recession. Most of the cyclical unemployment has probably been squeezed from the City's labor market. Thus, structural changes will be necessary to ease the rate to lower levels. Programs of jobs creation must produce steady growth. City residents need to benefit from rapid suburban job growth through expansion and refinements to the public transportion system. Employers must contribute to joint efforts with the government to provide experience and training for the structurally unemployed. The Federal Government must at least stabilize its local work force and the national economy must continue to expand.



Unemployment in the Wards

The data above for both 1983 and 1984 came from the Current Population Survey (CPS). The CPS sample in the District is too small to provide ward level labor force estimates. Departmental economists have, however, estimated 1984 ward level unemployment based on a census share methodolgy.

DISTRIBUTION OF WARD UNEMPLOYMENT 1984



With the exception of Ward III, the number of unemployed were disbursed rather evenly across the wards ranging from an estimated 3,200 in Ward V to a high of 4,500 in Ward VIII. Five wards (I, V, VI, VII, and VIII) had 1984 unemployment rates higher than the 9 percent City-wide average. The rates ranged from 4.1 percent in Ward III to

STATISTICAL PROFILE OF WARD UNEMPLOYMENT DURING 1983 and 1984 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Area	Unemployed		Rate	
	1983	1984	1983	1984
City Wide	37,000	29,000	11.7%	9.0%
Ward I	5,300	4,100	12.7%	9.8%
Ward II	4,500	3,500	9.9%	7.6%
Ward III	2,200	1,800	5.3%	4.1%
Ward IV	4,100	3,200	10.1%	7.7%
Ward V	4,900	3,800	12.6%	9.7%
Ward VI	4,600	3,600	11.9%	9.3%
Ward VII	5,800	4,500	15.2%	11.8%
Ward VIII	5,700	4,400	18.2%	14.2%

Based on a distribution of City wide annual aveages by 1980 Census data by ward.

14.2 percent in Ward VIII. As with the City-wide average, ward rates were down significantly from the record high 1983 averages. In 1983, six wards had double digit unemployment rates. In 1984, only two wards were in that situation.

MAYOR BARRY GUARANTEES SUMMER JOBS

Mayor Marion Barry Jr., announced that he is guaranteeing a summer job for all District youth, who register for the District's Summer Youth Employment Program.

To encourage greater private sector participation, Mayor Barry sent letters to over 13,000 chief executive officers and presidents of companies with businesses in the District, urging them to hire at least one youth. Mayor Barry said: "The summer program has been a priority of my administration. It is one of the biggest and the best-managed in the nation. It has enormous benefits for our young people, who have an opportunity to learn about the world of work, meet positive role models, gain experience in many interesting fields and earn wages. It is especially important for our younger teens, who do not have as many summer opportunites in the private sector, to have this experience. That is why I am guaranteeing a job to every young person who signs up."

The District has 19,271 jobs to date. Forty-one percent are with non-profit organizations. Over 21,000 youth have registered for the program to date. Officials have established a registration goal of 25,000, expecting that some applicants may not report to work because of enrollment in summer school and other priorities.

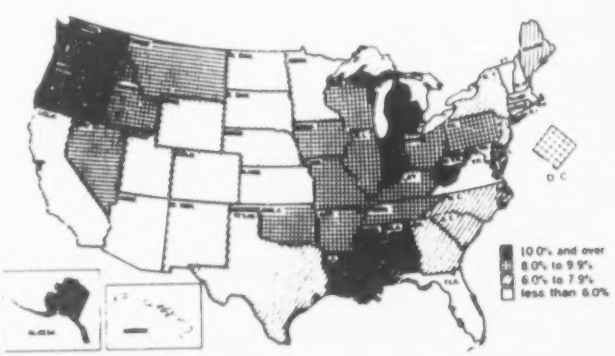
The 7-week program will operate from July 1 to August 16, providing work experience and training in more than 60 occupational areas such as library assistants, child care aides, lab assistants, groundskeepers, clerical aides, lifeguards, computer aides, reproduction aides, and carpenter helpers. The program is open to all District youth ages 14 to 21, regardless of family income. Participants will earn the federal minimum wage of $3.35 an hour and work a minimum of 20 hours a week, depending upon their age.

Employers who wish to hire a youth should call 639-1651.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN THE STATES, METROPOLITAN AREAS, AND SELECTED CITIES

In February 1985, the Bureau of Labor Statistics ranked 248 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) by preliminary unemployment rates. The Washington Area, with a 4.0 percent unemployment rate had the 14th lowest rate. Among the major metropolitan areas, only Boston (3.5 percent) had a lower unemployment rate.

Unemployment Rates by State, February 1985



THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20004

MARION BARRY, JR.
MAYOR

Dear Chief Executive Officer:

I welcome this opportunity to appeal for your support in providing summer employment for District of Columbia teenagers.

Data has reflected a direct correlation between lack of positive behavior in the work world and involvement in criminal activity. Clearly, your commitment to hiring a young person this summer is vital to the city's effort to provide positive direction to our youth.

It is anticipated that over 25,000 teenagers will be seeking summer employment. Through its federal and locally funded programs, the city will provide jobs for approximately 18,000 teenagers. Obviously, the government can not do it all, we need your support, today.

I am convinced that with your help the District of Columbia will provide an example, for the nation, on how local government and the private sector can work together to solve one of the nation's most critical problems.

Sincerely,

Marion Barry, Jr.
Mayor

When the District of Columbia (with a February preliminary unemployment rate of 8.6 percent) was ranked with the 50 states, it had the 18th highest unemployment rate. This was up from the 13th highest position in January. The neighboring states of Virginia (5.9 percent) and Maryland (5.8 percent) ranked 41 and 42, respectively, among the 51 jurisdictions. West Virginia (15.4 percent); Louisiana and Oregan (11.3 percent each) Alabama and Indiana (10.9 percent each); Alaska (10.8 percent); Washington (10.6 percent); and Michigan (10.2 percent) were the eight States with double digit unemployment rates. Massachusetts with an unemployment rate of 4.4 percent had the lowest rate.

Unemployment in Selected Cities

In comparison with 24 selected central cities, the District had the 13th highest unemployment rate in February 1985, at 8.6 percent. The average unemployment rate for all 24 cities was 9.5 percent. Gary, Indiana (25.7 percent) had the highest rate, while Dallas (3.9 percent) had the lowest rate followed by Boston at 4.8 percent. Each city except Gary, Newark, New Orleans, New York, Houston, and Salt Lake City experienced lower unemployment rates compared to February 1984.

City	February 1985	1984
1. Gary, IN	25.7	22.3
2. Newark, NJ	13.3	11.9
3. Cleveland, OH	12.2	13.6
4. Birmingham, AL	11.2	13.8
5. Dayton, OH	10.9	13.3
6. New Orleans, LA	10.8	9.1
7. Buffalo, NY	10.5	15.2
8. Pittsburgh, PA	9.8	12.4
9. New York, NY	9.6	9.2
10. Cincinnati, OH	9.4	10.5
11. St. Louis, MO	9.1	11.2
12. Chicago, IL	8.7	9.4
13. Dist. of Columbia	8.6	9.8
14. Miami, FL	8.4	9.1
15. Baltimore, MD	8.1	8.2
16. Houston, TX	8.1	7.1
17. Los Angeles, CA	7.5	8.5
18. Philadelphia, PA	7.4	9.0
19. Salt Lake City, UT	7.3	6.9
20. Columbus, OH	7.3	8.4
21. Milwaukee, WI	N/A	8.5
22. Atlanta, GA	6.9	7.8
23. Boston, MA	4.8	7.1
24. Dallas, TX	3.9	5.2

* Preliminary unemployment rates.

JOB SERVICE "Helping People Help Themselves"

NEW GRANT WILL AUTOMATE JOB MATCHING SERVICES

As a result of a new $443,472 grant received from the U.S. Department of Labor, the Department has made a significant breakthrough in the automation of employment services.

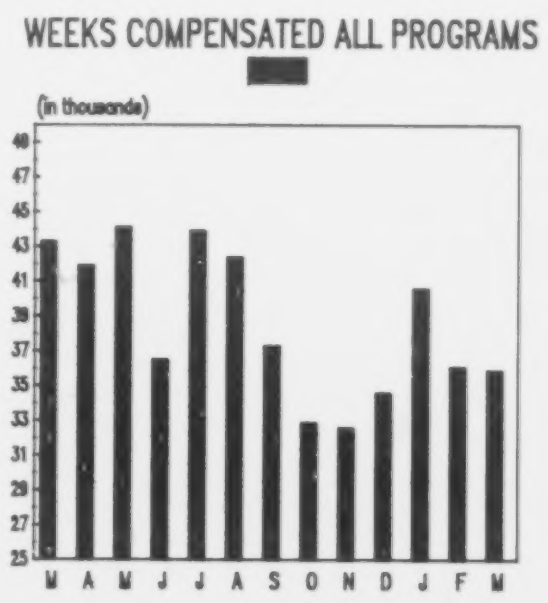
The grant will enable the Department to record client skills and experience, as well as, job openings into a common informational pool, so that job matching can be performed. Moreover, citizen-operated computer terminals will provide information for choices about careers, training opportunities, and the specific job openings which are best suited to them. The District expects both systems to be operational within a year.

The grant was received in two segments.

The first portion, amounting to $275,-000, provides for the above job matching system. The second part of the grant, just received, provides $168,472 for computer terminals in the Department's five comprehensive employment centers, in the dislocated worker office, in the Martin Luther King, Jr. Library, and a vocational rehabilitation site. This will give job seekers the abiltiy to tap into a wealth of information to help them carry out a successful job search. Citizens will be able to obtain this information, either on their own or with staff guidance. This system will be one of the most advanced--and one of the easiest to use--in America.

last month, but 16 percent below the level set in March, 1984. The monthly decline in outlay was uncharacteristically led by the smaller Federal and Ex-Servicepersons Programs, as they offset the increase in the larger State Program. Weeks compensated for joblessness amounted to 35,900, and 10,500 claimants were benificiaries during the month. First payments dropped 17 percent below last month and last year.

For the quarter ended in March 1985, the claims in all programs averaged 10,800--slightly less than the 11,500 registered in the first quarter of last year.



UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

There were 2,950 new claims taken in March, 1985 for unemployment compensation under all the District's regular programs. This was 5 percent below February. When the programs are looked at in total, all activities declined this month, continuing the more than one year trend. The $5.2 million benefit outlay was nearly one percent less than

Weeks compensated in the current quarter totalled 112,600--significantly (18 percent) less than the 137,000 weeks paid for during the first quarter of 1984. Comparatively speaking, $16.3 million in benefits were outlayed in the 1985 subject period, whereas 1984 paid $19.7 million. Some 15,200 persons received benefits in the first three months of 1985.

UNEMPLOYMENT 50 INSURANCE

1935-1985 FIVE DECADES — INSURING THE AMERICAN DREAM

SELECTED UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFIT STATISTICS
(REGULAR PROGRAMS)
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
March 1985

	March 1985	February 1985	March 1984	% Change From February 1985	% Change From March 1984
STATE UI PROGRAM a/					
Initial Claims Taken	2,742	2,874	2,845	- 4.6	- 3.6
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	35,145	35,508	41,049	- 1.0	- 14.4
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	31,855	31,783	38,354	+ 0.2	- 16.9
Total Benefits Paid	$4,527,178	$4,150,855	$5,423,559	+ 9.1	- 16.5
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$142.12	$141.93	$141.41	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Number of First Payments	1,505	1,845	1,858	- 18.4	- 19.0
Number of Final Payments	744	760	1,005	- 2.1	- 26.0
Total Beneficiaries	9,301	9,415	11,057	- 1.2	- 15.9
Average Weeks of Duration d/	21.2	17.2	20.6	+ 23.3	+ 2.9
FEDERAL PROGRAM b/					
Initial Claims Taken	153	169	200	- 9.5	- 23.5
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	3,619	3,956	4,291	- 8.5	- 15.7
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	3,484	3,776	4,200	- 7.7	- 17.0
Total Benefits Paid	$591,751	$640,555	$694,619	- 7.6	- 14.8
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$169.85	$169.64	$165.39	+ 0.1	+ 2.7
Number of First Payments	167	178	156	- 6.2	+ 7.1
Number of Final Payments	97	95	92	+ 2.1	+ 5.4
Total Beneficiaries	1,020	1,086	1,152	- 6.1	- 11.5
Average Weeks of Duration d/	20.9	21.2	26.9	- 1.4	- 22.3
EX-SERVICEPERSONS PROGRAM c/					
Initial Claims Taken	54	59	67	- 8.5	- 19.4
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	710	734	1,066	- 3.3	- 33.4
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	558	567	727	- 1.6	- 23.2
Total Benefits Paid	$91,173	$ 92,816	$112,311	- 1.8	- 18.8
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$163.39	$163.70	$154.49	- 0.2	+ 5.8
Number of First Payments	45	42	59	+ 7.1	- 23.7
Number of Final Payments	34	21	1	+ 61.9	+3300.0
Total Beneficiaries	171	170	218	+ 0.6	- 21.6
Average Weeks of Duration d/	12.4	13.5	12.3	- 8.1	+ 0.8
TOTAL--ALL PROGRAMS					
Initial Claims Taken	2,949	3,102	3,112	- 4.9	- 5.2
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	39,474	40,198	46,406	- 1.8	- 14.9
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	35,897	36,126	43,281	- 0.6	- 17.1
Total Benefits Paid	$5,210,102	$5,244,226	$ 6,230,489	- 0.7	- 16.4
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$145.14	$145.16	$143.95	- 0.0	+ 0.8
Number of First Payments	1,717	2,065	2,073	- 16.9	- 17.2
Number of Final Payments	875	876	1,098	- 0.1	- 20.3
Total Beneficiaries	10,492	10,671	12,427	- 1.7	- 15.6
Average Weeks of Duration d/	20.9	17.5	20.9	+ 19.4	- 0.0

a/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), and/or Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX)

b/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).

c/ No joint claims.

d/ Ratio of weeks compensated to first payments.

The D.C. Department of Employment Services offers a variety of employment and training services to assist dislocated workers as authorized under Title III of the federal Job Training Partnership Act.

DISLOCATED WORKERS PROGRAM

WHO IS SERVED

D.C. residents who have been laid off or notified of lay-offs from their firms or institutions. Participants include those whose businesses or places of work have closed permanently and who are unlikely to return to their former occupation or industry.

SERVICES PROVIDED

Based on an individual's need, the Dislocated Workers Program provides:

- Individual career counseling
- Job finding workshops which include information on developing a successful job search campaign and occupations in demand
- On-the-Job Training
- Classroom training through which participants can upgrade or learn new skills in demand occupations. The areas of training, provided by local institutions, include but are not limited to: word processing, hotel management, computer data entry, and office management
- Placement Assistance

DURATION OF PROGRAM

Each program cycle lasts 4 weeks. However, enrollees have unlimited access to all agency resources throughout the year.

OTHER BENEFITS

The Department makes available a wide range of other Department services including: access to job vacancies listed with the Washington Metropolitan Area Job Bank (one of the largest in the Area!) testing, bonding, and resume' preparation.

- *For further information, contact:* 639-1271 72 or 73.

JOB SERVICE "Helping People Help Themselves"

Department of Employment Services

Government of the District of Columbia
Marion S. Barry, Jr.,
Mayor

Successful businesses need success oriented employees.

Our business is finding the right employees for you.

JOB SERVICE

"Helping People Help Themselves"

A Full Range of Free Employment Services

. . . specializes in placing the right person in the right position at no cost to you the employer.

We tailor our services to meet your organizational needs by providing diversity and flexibility. You can choose from a carefully screened applicant pool including professionals, administrators, secretaries, technicians, clerical skilled and unskilled workers. We have applicants for part time, full time or permanent jobs.

When we set out to fill a position in your organization, your needs and requirements are our first concern. Our staff professionals will visit your office to better assess your particular needs.

. . . offers you — the employer —additional services in order to assist you in completing your employee selection.

Job Bank
- A system to list your jobs for quick, efficient screening

VIP Services
- Reduced recruitment costs
- Proficiency Testing
- High quality referrals

Temporary Placement Service
- Warehouse workers
- Drivers
- Furniture movers
- Housekeepers
- Laborers

Bonding Service
- Bonding available for qualified applicants. Call 639-1318 for additional information

Public Service Announcements
- Radio and TV job advertisement for hard-to-fill positions

. . . provides a wide range of service for you — the employer — to insure that your employee search is efficient and effective.

Employer Services Center
- Recruitment Assistance
- Employer Workshops
- Resume Bank
- Labor Market Information

Targeted Job Tax Credit
- Federal Tax Credit for Hiring Eligible Employees
- 50 percent of First-Year Wages up to $3,000 credit per employee
- 25 percent of Second-Year Wages up to $1,500 credit per employee

Applicant Testing
- Typing and Shorthand
- Vocabulary and Spelling
- Aptitude
- Occupational

Directory of Services

Job Bank	724-3785
Employer Services Center	639-1601
Targeted Jobs Tax Credit	639-1318
Bonding Information	639-1318
Temporary Placement Service:	
7 a.m.—11 a.m.	673-4510
11 a.m.—5 p.m.	673-6995

Department of Employment Services
Government of the District of Columbia
Marion Barry, Jr., Mayor

FEDERAL SUPPLEMENTAL COMPENSATION TO BE PHASED OUT

The 3-year old Federal Supplemental Unemployment Compensation (FSC) Program was scheduled to expire March 31, ending benefits for hundreds of unemployed workers in the District. Under new legislation, however, the program is being phased out. No new FSC claims may be filed, but benefits will be allowed to continue for FSC claimants who have remaining entitlement. The Department has notified more than 800 jobless workers that they may still be eligible for benefits under the new guidelines.

Director Matthew Shannon said: "The Department is intensifying efforts to assist those no longer eligible to receive benefits--through placement services, training programs, and job search workshops which offer counseling and help with job hunting techniques." The majority of these workers are from the Services industry. They include receptionists, secretaries, clerks, housekeepers, maintenance workers, laborers, data entry operators, and food service workers, as well as, a limited number of technical, professional, and managerial workers.

Employers needing workers should contact the Department's Job Bank on 724-3785.

HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING

Total Manufacturing Average Weekly Earnings in the Metropolitan Area for the month of March 1985 increased $13.78. Average Weekly Hours rose 1.4 hours. Average Hourly Earnings dropped 2¢ an hour.

Electric Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies showed a substantial over-all increase due to a pay increase in that industry. Weekly Earnings were up $4.49, Weekly Hours, however, showed a slight decrease of 0.1 hour. Hourly Earnings increased 13¢ an hour.

Stone, Clay, and Glass Products showed a decrease in Hourly Earnings of 8¢ an

EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING
WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA
March 1985

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	March 1985	February 1985	March 1984	March 1985	February 1985	March 1984	March 1985	February 1985	March 1984
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	399.25	385.47	376.24	38.5	37.1	37.4	10.37	10.39	10.06
Durable Goods	359.57	346.50	340.20	41.0	39.6	40.5	8.77	8.75	8.40
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	373.89	342.50	339.90	44.3	40.2	41.3	m/ 8.44	g/ 8.52	8.23
Electric Machinery, Equipment & Supplies	367.57	363.08	351.92	41.3	41.4	42.4	b/ 8.90	8.77	b/ 8.30
Other Durable Goods	346.81	333.02	333.89	39.5	37.8	38.6	8.78	8.81	b/ 8.65
Non-durable Goods	431.70	418.60	404.14	36.4	35.0	34.9	11.86	11.96	11.58
Food & Kindred Products	501.58	500.50	531.22	35.1	35.0	37.2	14.29	c/14.30	14.28
Printing & Publishing	438.26	426.42	412.46	36.4	35.3	34.4	12.04	12.08	g/11.99
Other Non-Durable Goods	301.22	276.46	299.40	37.7	34.3	34.6	7.99	k/ 8.06	6.63

Total Production Workers	March '85	February'85	March '84
	34,000	34,200	34,300

g/ Overtime at Premium Pay
b/ Pay Increase
c/ Less Overtime
g/ Shorter Work Week
k/ Less business other than Seasonal
m/ Increase in Proportion of Lower Paid Employees

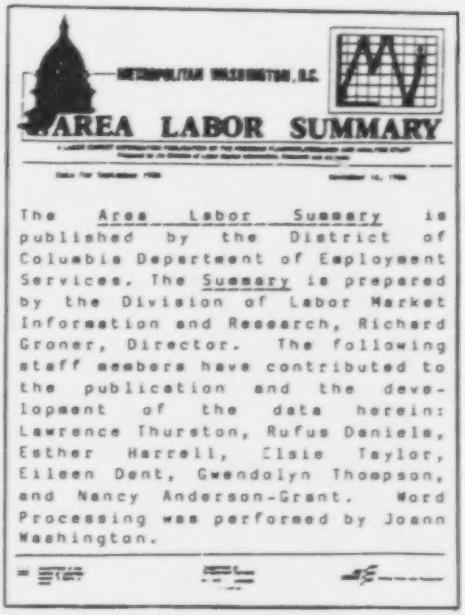
Note: Data reflects revison to 1984 benchmark--data complied for the new Wasington, D.C. MSA

hour. Average Weekly Earnings increased $13.39 and Average Weekly hours rose 4.1 hours.

WASHINGTON, D.C. AREA CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR ALL URBAN CONSUMSERS (CPI-U)

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) for the Washington, D.C. Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area rose 1.5 percent to 319.2 (1967=100) during the 2 months ended in March. For the 12-month period ended in March, the CPI-U (322.3) rose 4.6 percent. The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) rose 1.4 percent from January to March.

Comparing the local CPI-U with the national CPI-U, the local was four tenths of a percent higher, 319.2 to 318.8. A year ago, the local was nine tenths of a percent higher. Food and beverage, apparel and upkeep, and medical care were all higher locally than nationally for March 1985. On the other hand, housing, transporation, entertainment, other goods and services, and energy costs were higher nationally than locally.



The Area Labor Summary is published by the District of Columbia Department of Employment Services. The Summary is prepared by the Division of Labor Market Information and Research, Richard Groner, Director. The following staff members have contributed to the publication and the development of the data herein: Lawrence Thurston, Rufus Daniels, Esther Harrell, Elsie Taylor, Eileen Dent, Gwendolyn Thompson, and Nancy Anderson-Grant. Word Processing was performed by Joann Washington.

WASHINGTON AREA CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (ALL URBAN CONSUMERS - CPI-U) 1/

Expenditure Category	March 1985	Percent Change Two Months Ago	Year Ago
ALL ITEMS	319.2	1.5	4.6
Food & Beverage	312.9	1.4	2.3
Housing	335.8	1.6	5.4
Apparel & Upkeep	226.9	5.4	9.2
Transportation	306.3	0.4	2.3
Medical Care	416.3	2.1	5.8
Entertainment	256.9	- 0.4	7.8
Other Goods & Services	319.2	0.7	7.0
Special Index:			
Energy 2/	168.1	1.6	5.3

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; Table prepared by Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information and Research Division

1/ 1967=100, except as noted.

2/ June 1978=100.

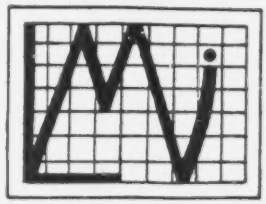
SPECIAL INVITATION TO EMPLOYERS

Is your firm considered when mega-buck decisions are made by national and local governments or large corporations and financial institutions?

One of the most important national and local economic statistical series is employment by industry. These important data are used by a variety of governmentand private sector decision makers in allocating scarce financial resources. The employment data are derived from aspecial Bureau of Labor Statistics survey commonly called Current Employment Statistics (CES) or simply the 790 survey. The Department of Employment Services cooperates with the Bureau of Labor Statistics in collecting information from District firms, businesses and institutions.

Currently the Department is offering local employers an opportunity to participate. A Bureau study showed that on the average it required only 20 minutes a month to complete the survey. Thus only a very small amount time is required to assure your participation in this important economic series.

If you are interested in participation or would like more information simply call Elsie Taylor (639-1633).



EMPLOYMENT

CES

A KEY MONTHLY INDICATOR OF CHANGES IN THE ECONOMY

Nonagricultural Payroll Employment by Industry

"Our City's top priorities are jobs, jobs, and more jobs for D.C. Citizens...."
Marion Barry, Jr., Mayor

MAYOR'S SUMMER YOUTH EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM 1985

MARION BARRY, JR.
MAYOR

ATTENTION EMPLOYERS

SUMMER JOB

Today's Youth, Tomorrow's Future

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
CALL 639-1577

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES
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WASHINGTON, D C 20001

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UNEMPLOYMENT 50 INSURANCE

1935-1985
FIVE DECADES
— INSURING
THE AMERICAN DREAM